



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

British steamship *Limon* for New Orleans, via Limon, April 3, with 48 crew and no passengers; only a few hours in port in open bay; not fumigated.

PORTO RICO.

Report from Ponce—Summary of transactions, March, 1906.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ferrer Torres reports, April 2, as follows:

Month of March, 1906.

Vessels inspected.....	18
Bills of health issued.....	27
Passengers inspected:	
Incoming.....	106
In transit.....	528
Crew inspected.....	941
Vessels in quarantine.....	3
Passengers detained in quarantine.....	15
Immigrants inspected.....	50
Rejection.....	0

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES UNTABULATED.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Brünn*.—Month of February, 1906. Estimated population, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 187, including diphtheria 2, and 41 from tuberculosis.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended April 6, 1906. Estimated population, 1,232. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Week ended April 7, 1906. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay.—Two weeks ended April 4, 1906. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended April 7, 1906. Estimated population, 12,656. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

CANADA—*British Columbia—Victoria*.—Month of March, 1906. Estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths, 16, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of March, 1906. Estimated population, 124,660. Total number of deaths, 201, including enteric fever 1, measles 4, and 1 from whooping cough.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended March 15, 1906. Estimated population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 113, including 14 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Kehl*.—Month of January, 1906. Estimated population, 167,280. Total number of deaths 250, including diphtheria 1, measles 8, scarlet fever 2, smallpox 1, and 33 from tuberculosis.

GIBRALTAR.—Two weeks ended March 25, 1906. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 12. No deaths from contagious diseases.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended March 24, 1906, correspond to an annual rate of 15.8 per 1,000 of population, which is estimated at 15,818,360.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended March 24, 1906. Estimated population, 288,544. Total number of deaths, 216, including diphtheria 3, measles 5, scarlet fever 3, whooping cough 1, and 16 from phthisis pulmonalis.

London.—One thousand four hundred and thirty-three deaths were registered during the week, including measles 65, scarlet fever 9, diphtheria 16, whooping cough 34, enteric fever 3, and 6 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 15.8 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,982 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 3 from diphtheria, 11 from measles, and 11 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 24, 1906, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 23.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Kilkenny, viz, 9.8, and the highest in Newtownards, viz, 45.8 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 193 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 1 and 43 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 24, 1906, correspond to an annual rate of 18.0 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,787,788. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 12.6, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 22.8 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 617, including measles 20, diphtheria 3, enteric fever 1, and 16 from whooping cough.

JAVA—*Batavia.*—Two weeks ended March 3, 1906. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

MALTA.—Three weeks ended March 24, 1906. Estimated population, 202,134. Total number of deaths, 248, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 2 from whooping cough.

SPAIN—*Barcelona.*—Ten days ended March 31, 1906. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 422, including enteric fever 4, measles 23, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 4, smallpox 6, and 32 from tuberculosis.

Corunna.—Month of March, 1906. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Eighteen deaths from tuberculosis reported.

WEST INDIES—*Curaçoa.*—Two weeks ended March 30, 1906. Estimated population, 31,600. Total number of deaths, 22. No contagious diseases reported.